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[54] INTRAOCULAR MULTIFOCAL LENS

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La Jolla, Calif. 92037[*] Notice: The portion of the term of this patent
subsequent to Sep. 6, 2005 has been
disclaimed.

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Related U.S. Application Data

[63] Continuation of Ser. No. 795,550, Nov. 21, 1991, Pat.
No. 5,236,452, and a continuation of Ser. No. 583,151,
Sep. 17, 1990, Pat. No. 5,074,877, which is a contin-
uation of Ser. No. 509,871, Apr. 16, 1990, Pat. No.
5,019,099, which is a continuation of Ser. No. 232,140,
Aug. 15, 1988, Pat. No. 4,917,681, which is a contin-
uation of Ser. No. 88,227, Aug. 24, 1987, Pat. No.
4,769,003, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No.
69,197, Jul. 2, 1987, abandoned.[51] Int. Cl.⁵ A61F 2/16

[52] U.S. Cl. 623/6

[58] Field of Search 623/5, 6; 351/160 R,
351/161

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[57]

ABSTRACT

An intraocular lens, in the form of a disk, intended to replace the crystalline lens of a patient's eye, in particular after cataract extraction, comprises on its distal side, an aspherical sector extending approximately from the midline of the disk over one quarter of the surface thereof. The rest of the distal side is spherical. The radius of curvature of the aspherical sector varies monotonously between the value of the radius of the spherical sectors and a lower value. Such a configuration allows light rays impinging on the intraocular lens to be refracted at different angles and provides both near and distant vision. The discontinuity at transition between the aspherical sector and the spherical sector is blocked out by dark or etched plastic to eliminate glare. The proximal side can either be a convex surface, a concave surface or a plane.

5 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets

